



**Huntingdon and Godmanchester
Borough Council**

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ANNUAL REPORT

of

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for

1964

**HUNTINGDON AND GODMANCHESTER
BOROUGH COUNCIL
1964**


Mayor :
Cllr. H. BUTTERS

Deputy Mayor :
Cllr. G. E. TERRILL

Chairman Public Health Committee :
Ald. C. H. SUMMERS

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF
Medical Officer of Health :
J. CALDWELL, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector :
C. W. PARCELL, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Cert.I.Hsg.



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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the
BOROUGH OF HUNTINGDON AND GODMANCHESTER
for the year ended 31st December, 1964

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Borough for the year ended 31st December, 1964.

Vital Statistics

Population. The rise in population continues with increasing momentum as further development takes place within the Borough. Since 1961 the population has increased by 2,500 at the rate of 800 per year and this is expected to continue.

Area Comparability Factors for use with the crude birth and death rates contain adjustments for boundary changes and make allowances for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales as a whole. In addition, the death rate area comparability factors have been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institutions in each area. When local crude birth and death rates are multiplied by the appropriate area comparability factor, they are comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area. In calculating the area comparability factors for 1964 the Registrar General has taken into account the population movement within the district which reveals an inward flow of a comparatively young population, the effect of which on the census-based comparability factors is to decrease the birth factor and increase the death factor.

The Birth Rate fell in 1964 compared with last year but still remains well above the average for England and Wales as a whole.

The Death Rate rose a little this year compared with last and now stands fractionally above the national level. An examination of the facts reveals that more than half the deaths occurred in persons over the age of 75 years and over three quarters in persons over 65 years.

52% of deaths were due to cardio-vascular diseases and 21% to cancer.

Infant Mortality. Only three infants failed to reach the age of 12 months during the year giving an infant mortality rate less than half the national figure. After last year's abnormally high rate a "swing back" was to be expected statistically as such relatively small numbers are involved.

Infectious Disease. Although 1964 was a year in which notifiable infectious disease ran at a very low level indeed it was highlighted by the fact that a case of typhoid fever was notified in November and entailed a great deal of work and investigation to ensure that the risk of spreading was minimised and the health of the public at large was protected. I have reported more fully on the incident in the main body of the report following the table listing the notifications for the year.

Less than 50 notifications were received during 1964, one third of them being in respect of measles and a little less than that in respect of whooping cough. Fortunately both poliomyelitis and diphtheria continue to be conspicuous by their absence and it is many years since either of these conditions was present in this area.

Social Conditions. The building of new houses both by the Local Authority and private developers continued at an increased pace and nearly 300 London families were accommodated in the town under the Town Expansion scheme. 95 new dwellings were made available for housing local families; this has enabled the Council to deal with most of the outstanding cases of urgent need as well as making a contribution towards the slum clearance programme.

The Council has made little or no progress in extending the Sewage Treatment works to accommodate the rapidly increasing population as well as catering for the serious problem of trade effluent.

With the rapid growth of the town many problems have arisen not the least of which is the need for increased Public Health staff to ensure adequate supervision of food premises and the coming into operation of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act has brought further responsibilities for supervising environmental hygiene. A further problem which is becoming increasingly apparent is the need for second thoughts on the subject of disposal of refuse and unwanted goods. Owing to the difficulty of disposing of goods ranging from furniture and prams up to old cars, problems are being experienced by those items being left or dumped in the neighbourhood and causing a general, if not statutory, nuisance.

In conclusion I should like to express my thanks to Mr. Parcell and all other members of the department's staff for the assistance they have given me, and for all the work they have done during the year despite the relatively small establishment to carry out the duties entailed.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient servant,

JAMES CALDWELL.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area	...	...	...	...	...	7,107 acres
Number of inhabited houses	} at 31/3/65					3,836
Rateable value of the district						£501,704
Value of penny rate						£2,060
Estimated population (mid 1963)	...	...	...	...	...	10,700
Estimated population (mid 1964)	...	...	...	...	...	11,480

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

			Male	Female	Total	
Legitimate	...	...	140	146	286	
Illegitimate	...	...	11	8	19	
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Totals	...	...	151	154	305	
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Birth rate per 1,000 estimated population	...	...	...	...	...	26.6
Birth rate corrected by comparability factor (.84)	...	...	...	...	...	22.3
Birth rate per 1,000 population (England and Wales)	...	...	...	...	...	18.4

Still Births

			Male	Female	Total	
Legitimate	...	...	—	2	2	
Illegitimate	...	...	—	—	—
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Totals	...	...	Nil	2	2	
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	6.5
Still birth rate per 1,000 total live and still births (England and Wales)	...	...	...	...	...	16.3

Deaths

			Male	Female	Total	
			70	72	142	
Death rate per 1,000 estimated population	...	...	...	...	...	12.4
Death rate corrected by comparability factor (.92)	...	...	...	...	...	11.4
Death rate per 1,000 estimated population (England and Wales)	...	...	...	...	...	11.3

Infant Mortality—Deaths of infants under 1 year of age

			Male	Female	Total	
Legitimate	...	...	2	1	3	
Illegitimate	...	...	—	—	—
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Totals	...	...	2	1	3	
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Infant mortality rate (deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live and still births)	...	...	...	...	...	9.8
Infant mortality rate (England and Wales)	...	...	...	...	...	20.0

Table classifying deaths under age groups

Age			Male	Female	Total
Under 4 weeks	...	...	2	1	3
4 weeks and under 1 year	...		—	—	—
1 and under 5 years	...	...	—	1	1
5 and under 15 years		...	—	—	—
15 and under 25 years		...	—	—	—
25 and under 35 years		...	—	—	—
35 and under 45 years		...	4	1	5
45 and under 55 years		...	3	4	7
55 and under 65 years		...	15	4	19
65 and under 75 years		...	16	15	31
75 years and over	...	...	30	46	76
Totals	...	...	70	72	142

CAUSES OF DEATH
(Registrar General's List)

List No.	Cause		Male	Female
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	... ..	2	2
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	3	—
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	... ..	—	6
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms		11	7
16	Diabetes	... ..	1	—
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	4	12
18	Coronary disease, angina	... ..	19	9
19	Hypertension with heart disease	...	—	2
20	Other heart disease	... ..	4	11
21	Other circulatory disease	... ..	8	5
23	Pneumonia	... ..	2	8
24	Bronchitis	... ..	8	—
25	Other disease of respiratory system	...	1	—
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	2	—
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	... ..	1	—
31	Congenital malformations	... ..	—	1
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	3	7
33	Motor vehicle accidents	... ..	—	2
34	All other accidents	... ..	1	—
Total all causes		... ..	70	72

The following table indicates the trend in population, birth and death rates for the Borough over the past 4 years:—

			1961	1962	1963	1964
Population	...	...	9,000	9,800	10,700	11,480
Live Births						
Total live births	...	...	196	258	298	305
Crude birth rate		...	21.8	26.3	27.9	26.6
Area comparability factor			1.0	.96	.95	.84
Corrected birth rate		...	21.8	25.3	26.5	22.3
Birth rate						
(England and Wales)			17.4	18.0	18.2	18.4
Deaths						
Total deaths	...	...	133	117	130	142
Crude death rate		...	14.8	11.9	12.1	12.4
Area comparability factor			.71	.77	.69	.92
Corrected death rate		...	10.5	9.2	8.4	11.4
Death rate						
(England and Wales)			12.0	11.9	12.2	11.3

Notification of Infectious Disease during 1964

				Total cases notified
Scarlet fever	...	...	...	1
Whooping cough	...	...	...	13
Diphtheria	...	...	...	—
Measles	...	...	...	16
Acute Pneumonia	...	...	...	10
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	2
Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	1
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	—
Acute Poliomyelitis			...	—
Infective Hepatitis	...	...	...	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	4
Dysentery	...	...	...	1
Total				48

The four cases of Food Poisoning occurred in U.S.A.F. personnel stationed at Alconbury when there was an outbreak of this condition in September.

Case of Typhoid Fever 1964

Early in the month of November a case of suspected typhoid fever from this town was admitted to Brookfields Isolation Hospital in Cambridge where the diagnosis was confirmed the next day.

The patient was a 16 year old girl who had returned from Southern Italy, where she had visited a family relative, in the middle of October and had resumed work at a food factory in Huntingdon for about a week before her symptoms began. Immediately standard precautions were taken to safeguard the situation. The other members of the family were excluded from work and subjected to repeated examinations during the incubation period of the disease. Work employees in closest contact with the case were also examined and kept under surveillance for three weeks.

General Practitioners in the county were alerted to the situation and asked to bear the possibility of typhoid in mind when dealing with pyrexias not responding to the normal form of treatment.

Measures to improve the personal hygiene of all employees at the food factory were quickly instituted and samples of the products were subjected to bacteriological examination to exclude the presence of the bacteria.

Complete co-operation with the management was maintained from the start and every opportunity was given to investigate the situation so that the safety of the employees and the public at large would be safeguarded.

It was a relief indeed to be able to announce some 2-3 weeks after the original notification that no evidence of typhoid bacilli had been found in any of the food sampled or in any person coming in contact with the case either in her own family or at her place of employment.

The girl herself made a good recovery and was discharged from the hospital well and free from infection.

Fortunately this was a single imported case of typhoid which was diagnosed and isolated at a very early stage otherwise the situation might have become much more serious than it did.

Through an interpreter I wrote to the Ufficiale Medico Sanitario in Taranto, Italy where the infection was obviously contracted, and explained the details of the case to him.—No reply was received even in Italian!

My thanks are due to the physician at the County Hospital in Huntingdon for his prompt diagnosis and action in isolating the case so quickly, and also to the Public Health Laboratory Service in Cambridge for their unlimited help and co-operation during and after the whole incident.

Tuberculosis

Total number on Register at 31st December, 1964.....49.

Pulmonary.....43

Non-Pulmonary.....6.

Age Period				New Cases—Diagnosed				New Cases—Transfers			
				Respiratory		Non-Res.		Respiratory		Non-Res.	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	...	...	...	4	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
35	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
45	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
55	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals				5	—	1	—	3	1	—	—

No action was found to be necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952, in connection with persons suffering from Tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 which deals with the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

(a) **Laboratory Facilities**

The following Laboratory facilities have been available to the Authority and to General Practitioners in the area:—

Public Health Laboratory, Tennis Court Road, Cambridge
(Tel: Cambridge 55526).

Public Analyst, (S. Greenbrugh, Ph.D., B.Sc., F.I.C.) Tennison
Road, Cambridge (Tel: Cambridge 2097).

(b) **Ambulance Service**

Ambulances administered by the County Ambulance Service operating in conjunction with the County Fire Service have been available on doctor's orders (Tel: Huntingdon 348).

(c) **Home Nursing**

Nurse/Midwives employed and supervised by the Huntingdon County Council carried out home nursing and attended maternity cases.

- (i) A Nurse/Midwife residing in Huntingdon (Tel: Huntingdon 717) attended cases in Huntingdon.
- (ii) A Nurse/Midwife residing in Godmanchester (Tel: Huntingdon 609) attended cases in Godmanchester.
- (iii) A Midwife residing in Hartford (Tel: Huntingdon 118) attended maternity cases in Hartford and on Oxmore Estate, Huntingdon.

(d) **Clinic and Treatment Centres**

(i) The following Health Services were provided by the Huntingdon County Council:—

Clinic	Patients seen	When held	Where held
Minor Ailments	Schoolchildren	Every Monday 9.30—10.30 a.m.	Health Clinic, Nursery Road, Huntingdon
Infant Welfare	Children (0—5 years)	Every Tuesday and Thursday 2—4 p.m. 2nd and 4th Wednes. in month 2—4 p.m.	Ditto Old Comrades Club, St. Anne's Lane, Godmanchester
Dental	Pre-school and Schoolchildren Pre-natal and Nursing Mothers	Every Tuesday 9—12 noon, 1.30—4.30 p.m. Every Saturday 9—12 noon	Health Clinic, Nursery Road, Huntingdon

(ii) The following Health Services were provided by the Regional Hospital Board:—

Clinic	Patients seen	When held	Where held
Chest	All ages	Every Thursday 10—12 noon	County Hospital, Huntingdon
Venereal Disease	All cases	Tuesday 3—6.30 p.m. Thursday 4—6.30 p.m.	Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge
	Males	Monday 4.30—6.30 p.m. Tuesday 5.30—7 p.m.	Out-Patients Dept., Memorial Hospital, Peterborough
	Females and Children	Tuesday 10.30— 12.30 p.m. Thursday 4.30—6.30 p.m.	
Orthopaedic	Pre-school and Schoolchildren	Every Tuesday 10—12 noon Surgeons by appointment	Health Clinic, Nursery Road, Huntingdon

(iii) The following service is provided under the Supplementary Ophthalmic Scheme of the National Health Service:—

Clinic	Patients seen	When held	Where held
Ophthalmic	Pre-school and Schoolchildren	1st and 3rd Friday in month 10—12 noon 2—3 p.m. (By appointment except in emergency)	Health Clinic, Nursery Road, Huntingdon

Medical, Surgical, Orthopaedic, Paediatric, Skin, Obstetrical, Gynaecological, and Dental out-patient clinics are held at the County Hospital, Huntingdon, and Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge, to which General Practitioners can refer their patients for specialist investigation.

(e) **Hospital Services**

Fever. Cases of Infectious Disease requiring hospital treatment are admitted to Isolation Hospitals at Cambridge, Peterborough or Ely.

General Hospital Services are provided by the County Hospital, Huntingdon, and Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge.

Maternity Cases are admitted to Primrose Lane Maternity Hospital, Huntingdon, or Mill Road Maternity Hospital, Cambridge.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT 1964

New Housing

Town Expansion Housing programmes resulted in 328 dwellings being completed for the Council. A further 48 Council Houses were constructed in Godmanchester and 163 private houses were also completed.

The total number of Council dwellings at the end of the year was 1,588 representing 41.1 per cent of the inhabited dwellings in the Borough.

During the year 304 families from London and 116 local applicants were rehoused; 47 in new houses on the Town Expansion Estate, 48 in the new development at Godmanchester and a further 21 in the occasional vacant tenancy. At the end of the year 162 applications had been renewed. The Committee now accept on their list the following categories of person with a housing need:—

- (a) Local residents
- (b) Persons working within the Borough
- (c) Ex-citizens of the Borough
- (d) Servicemen whose intention is to settle in the Borough.

685 families have now moved to Huntingdon under the Town Expansion Scheme. 25 have returned to London, 12 have moved elsewhere and 15 have vacated their Council dwellings on buying private property locally. One of the 25 families returned to London has since come back to Huntingdon.

Slum Clearance

Families were rehoused from the Slows Buildings Clearance area and from several individual unfit houses. Housing Act action was initiated on nine individual unfit houses and informal action taken to secure improvements of others.

Number of Families rehoused from unfit property	...	32
„ „ Persons „ „ „ „	...	85
„ „ Unfit Dwellings Demolished	...	14
„ „ Unfit Dwellings Closed	...	18
„ „ Unfit Dwellings made fit	...	20

Improvements Grants

				Discretionary Grant	
				Applications	No. of Dwellings
					Standard Grant applications.
Applications Received	...	...	...	5	10
Applications Approved	...	...	...	5	8
Improvements Completed in					
1964	...	...	...	5	14

The Council accepted an area between High Street, Hartford Road and the river comprising approximately 200 houses as an informal improvement area. Efforts are being made to ensure that all fit houses in this area are provided with all five standard amenities.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

Four premises were visited for possible control as premises in Multiple Occupation.

Rent Act 1957

No application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received.

Water Supplies

All piped supplies are provided by the Nene & Ouse Board.

Pressure continued to be low on the newly developed sites but works are in hand to improve the situation. The ban on the use of hose pipes continued and temporary arrangements were again made to pump filtered river water into the supply when necessary.

Samples were taken at many consumer points during the year and submitted to the Cambridge Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination.

Samples Taken	Satisfactory Results	Unsatisfactory
47	39	8

Results of all samples are forwarded to the Nene & Ouse Water Board's Engineer and repeat samples taken where the original samples proved unsatisfactory.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The treatment works in Cow Lane continued to cause concern due to a certain amount of overload during the pea season. Temporary steps were taken by the industry concerned and an improvised sludge lagoon provided by the treatment works staff. Consultant Engineers were pressed to present a scheme for the extension of the works as soon as possible.

Night soil collection, mainly from caravan sites, is undertaken by the St. Ives R.D.C. on weekly contract.

Cesspits are emptied by St. Ives R.D.C., arrangements being made direct with the property owners concerned.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

A weekly collection of household refuse has been made throughout the built up part of the district. Disposal has been to a tip at Buckden.

Difficulty has again been experienced by the indiscriminate dumping of small and large unwanted items in ditches and on vacant plots of land. No recognised facility is available for the disposal of such items as unserviceable household furniture and cars.

The new shopping development proved to have a lack of convenient facilities for storage of refuse from week to week. A more frequent collection is essential from such development.

Rivers and Streams

The usual river bathing took place but no case of disease has been reported. There has been an increase in river activities with many more residents and visitors fishing and cruising.

Swimming Baths

Work commenced on the Council's Open Air Swimming Baths. The Godmanchester County Primary School training pool was in regular use. Reports on three samples taken from this pool during the swimming season were satisfactory.

The nearest indoor pool is at Cambridge.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no common lodging houses in the district.

Pest Control

The Council employ a full-time operator. In addition, one of the Housing Maintenance Staff has attended a short course and is able to stand by during the operator's absence on annual leave.

Regular routine inspections have been carried out and prompt attention given to complaints.

Infestations

There were seven cases where disinfestation was necessary for bugs or fleas. All but one of the dwellings concerned was clean. Treatments and advice were also given for infestation of ticks, red mites and rat-tailed larvae.

Treatment for wasps is limited to where access is readily obtainable, in other cases advice only is given.

Caravan Sites and Development Act 1960

A survey carried out in May showed a total number of 92 caravans in use in the Borough as compared with 123 in 1960. Of these 92 caravans 18 were on unlicensed sites and 15 on the Mayfield Site which it was intended to run down.

A number of these caravan dwellers are on the housing list and would prefer to live in a house.

The following sites were licensed at the end of 1964:—

Anchor Cottage, Hartford
Deep Meadows, Godmanchester
Mayfield, Hartford

Unlicensed sites were in operation at:—

Whites, Stukeley Road,
Orchard Caravan Site, Stukeley Road
Wards Kennels, Hartford Road.

In addition individual caravan sites are licensed and there are a number of caravans on contract sites and in similar exempted situations.

Clean Air Act

No applications for prior approval were received.

The prior approval section of the Clean Air Act applies to all industrial boilers irrespective of size and to domestic boilers exceeding 55,000 B.T.U.'s. Although specialist contractors sometimes contact the office regarding this matter, it can be assumed that some installations are being put in without notice.

No Smoke Control Areas have yet been considered although all property constructed by the Council is equipped for burning smokeless fuels.

Agricultural (Safety, Health and Welfare Provision) Act 1956

There are within the Borough 45 occupiers of land exceeding one acre used for agricultural purposes. No inspections have been carried out for the specific purposes of the Act although several have been visited for other purposes. No action under the Health sections of this Act would appear to be needed at present.

Licensing Act, 1961

Two club premises were re-inspected and found satisfactory. One premise was inspected and certain recommendations made prior to the issue of a Registration Certificate.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Two premises are registered for the sale of pets. No matters have arisen to cause concern.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

No application for registration has been received.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960

A small number of complaints have been received and investigated. The only substantial complaint related to a variety of noises emanating from a factory close to residential property and where work was in progress 24 hours of the day. Following a meeting between members of the Council and the Management of the firm concerned, active steps were taken to reduce the nuisance.

It was necessary to remind some travelling salesmen that chimes etc. should not be used after 7 p.m.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

One application for registration was received and the premises registered.

Shops Act, 1950

Little action has been taken under this Act other than dealing with enquiries.

Factories Act, 1961

Several routine inspections have been made. No formal action has been necessary. There were no out workers lists submitted this year.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

This Act came into force during the year and although widespread publicity was given, many employers had not registered their premises by the end of the year.

Petroleum Acts and Regulations

39 premises are licensed for the storage of petroleum and/or petroleum mixtures and 1 for calcium carbide. All premises have been visited and 1 old installation tested. Five new or replacement installations were also tested.

INSPECTION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

(a) Ice Cream

There are no ice cream manufacturers. Three new premises were registered for storage and sale of ice cream, making a total of 29 premises, and numerous travelling salesmen sell ice cream within the Borough. Thirty samples were purchased and tested under the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations. The Public Health Laboratory Service gave the following results:—

Grade 1	25
Grade 2	Nil
Grade 3	3
Grade 4	2

Where results were below Grade 2, the situation was investigated and further samples taken.

(b) Slaughterhouses

There are no slaughterhouses operating in the Borough now. Arrangements have been made for local butchers to have animals slaughtered at St. Ives Abattoir.

(c) Bakehouses

There are two bakehouses operating. The majority of bread and confectionary consumed in the Borough is prepared outside the district.

(d) Food Premises

In addition to the usual shops, super markets, hotels, restaurants and canteens, there is a large factory processing dried vegetables and

a smaller factory preparing meat pies and other cooked and raw meat products.

(e) Food Inspections

A local practitioner requested investigation of a Veal Ham and Egg Pie as a possible cause of food poisoning. The resultant tests by the Public Health Laboratory proved the pie to be sterile.

At the request of the Ministry, forty-two premises were visited (some on more than two occasions) to trace various coded tins of Corned Beef at the time of the Aberdeen typhoid outbreak. One tin was found with one of the original codes given. This tin was destroyed.

(f) Unfit Food

Canned Goods	Meat	241 lbs.
	Fruit	459½ lbs.
	Fish	41 lbs.
	Vegetables	146 lbs.
	Soup	25 tins
	Milk	44½ pints equiv.
	Miscellaneous	14 lbs.
Raw	Meat	108 lbs.
Cooked	Meat	12 lbs.
Wet	Fish	16 lbs.

Frozen foods Various to retail value of £126 9s. 7d.

The majority of this unfit food is offered for voluntary surrender by the shop keeper.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS GENERALLY

The continued growth of the overall population and in particular the rapid increase in the number of Council Houses has made it impossible to carry out all duties desirable under Public Health legislation. The new Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act presents a considerable additional burden. A full report was made to the Council in December setting out the Staff necessary, in my opinion, to carry out the work of the Housing and Public Health Department more effectively.

C. W. PARCELL,
Public Health Inspector.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

(a) Housing Inspections

Public Health and Housing Acts ...	...	...	...	...	151
Reinspection ...	...	...	...	...	52
Notices served informal ...	...	...	...	...	13
Notices served formal ...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Time and place notices ...	...	...	...	...	9

(b) **Inspections under other Acts and Regulations**

Caravan Sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Farms and Agricultural Land	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Disinfestations	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Pest Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Petroleum Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Clean Air Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
General Public Health Matters	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Sewers and Drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

(c) **Factories Act, 1961**

	No. on Inspec. Register	tions	Notices	Prose- cutions
(i) Factories in which section 1 2 3 4 & 6 are enforced by the Local Authority	6	6	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	64	7	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	10	10	Nil	Nil
Cases in which defects were found Section 7, Sanitary conveniences insuffi- cient	Found Nil	Remedied Nil		

Outworkers—No lists of outworkers have been received and there do not appear to be any persons employed at home on the classes of work specified.

(d) **Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963**

(See attached Tables)

(e) **Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949**

Number of properties inspected as a result of notifications	88
Number of properties inspected by survey under the Act	1,074
Number of properties inspected primarily for other purposes (approx.)	1,778
Number of properties inspected infested with rats	178
Number of properties inspected infested with mice	14
Number of properties treated by Local Authority	153
Sewer Treatment Manholes tested	63
Manholes treated	30

Table A

Registrations
and General
Inspections

(d) Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

(1) Class of premises TOTALS	(2) Number of premises registered during the year	(3) Total number of registered premises at end of year	(4) Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	50	50	2
Retail Shops	67	66	—
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	1	—
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	4	4	—
Fuel storage depots	3	3	—

Table B Number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises=11.

Table C

Analysis of Persons
employed in
registered premises
by workplace.

(1) Class of workplace	(2) Number of persons employed		
	M	F	Total
Offices	127	124	251
Retail shops	233	284	517
Wholesale departments, ware- houses	6	1	7
Catering establishments open to the public	24	24	48
Canteens	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fuel storage depots	20	1	21
Total ... ..	...	...	844
Total Males ... ..	...	...	410
Total Females ... ..	...	...	434

Table D

Exemptions:	Part i	Space	= Nil
	Part ii	Temperature	= Nil
	Part iii	Sanitary Conveniences	= Nil
	Part iv	Washing Facilities	= Nil

Table E

Prosecutions	Nil
--------------	-----

Table F

No. of inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act	= one
--	-------

O.S.R. 11

Statistics of Accidents reported to enforcing Authority
3rd Quarter—One
4th Quarter—Nil

